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DETERMINATION OF AERODYNAMICALLY ADEQUATE FILLET GEOMETRY IN TURBOCOMPRESSOR BLADE ROWS

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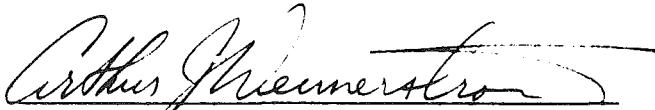
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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.


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FOREWORD

This report describes a method for determining the fillet radius likely to prevent separation of the corner flow at the intersection of an airfoil and a hub or shroud where no relative motion is present. The work was performed in the Turbine Engine Division of the Aero Propulsion Laboratory, Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. It was accomplished under Project 2307, Task S1, Work Unit 27. The effort was conducted by Dr. Lucien L. Debruge (AFAPL/POTX) during the period April 1980 to February 1981.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

C_f	Skin friction coefficient
H12	Shape factor δ_1/δ_2
M1	$2(1+\eta)/(3+2\eta)$
M2	$(\eta^3 + 7\eta^2 + 12\eta + 4) / (\eta^2(3+2\eta))$
M3	$\eta^2(3+2\eta) / (\eta+1)^2(\eta+2)^2$
r	Fillet radius
ST	Total channel length
U_0	Free stream inlet velocity
U_e	Free stream velocity
U_{ex}	X component of free stream velocity
U_{ey}	Y component of free stream velocity
U_{eo}	Free stream velocity along mid-channel streamline
U_{exo}	X component of free stream velocity along $\eta = 0$.
U_{eyo}	Y component of free stream velocity along $\eta = 0$
X, Y	Coordinates of channel flow
x_c	Coordinate of intersection of bisector with corner boundary layer surface
δ_1	Boundary layer displacement thickness
δ_2	Boundary layer momentum thickness
δ_3	Interference displacement thickness
δ_{2c}	Corner boundary layer momentum thickness

LIST OF SYMBOLS (CONCLUDED)

ϵ_0	Endwall boundary layer thickness
η	Distance from stator endwall streamline
ν	Kinematic viscosity
ψ_1, ψ_2	Streamfunctions
ϕ	Measures inclination of σ on Y axis
σ	Distance measured along channel streamline
ΔU_{ey}	Change in tangential velocity over channel length
β	Parameter governing the inclination of isovels to the wall

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Based on an analysis presented in Reference 1, this report describes a procedure to calculate the parameters which determine the inception of separation at the intersection of a turbocompressor stator blade row airfoil and its adjacent platform or endwall. These parameters are then used to determine the geometry of a fillet which will prevent corner flow separation from occurring.

The report includes a computer program which was developed to calculate these parameters from a knowledge of blade row inlet and exit flow conditions and geometry.

An example of a typical calculation procedure of a corner fillet geometry is presented.

SECTION II

THEORY AND METHODS

1. FLOW MODEL

Under consideration is the flow development in a compressor stator blade row in the vicinity of the corners formed by the blade suction and pressure sides and endwalls. The flow is assumed turbulent through the blade row.

The inviscid flow velocity in the channel may be calculated either from the method developed in Reference 2, assuming a circular arc blade (Figure 1), or directly obtained from a polynomial interpolation of data points (Figure 2).

Under the assumption of a circular arc blade, the free stream velocity is expressed as

$$U_e = \psi_1(\sigma) + \psi_2(\sigma)\eta,$$

where U_e is the velocity along a streamline, η is in the Y direction, and U_{ex} and U_{ey} are the X and Y components of U_e (Figure 3).

Furthermore,

$$\psi_2(\sigma) = -\pi (\Delta U_{ey}/2ST) \sin(\pi\sigma/ST),$$

where $\Delta U_{ey} = U_{ey1} - U_{ey2}$ and U_{ey1} and U_{ey2} are tangential components of the velocity at the entrance and exit of the channel, respectively. ST is the length of the flow path in the blade row and $\eta = 0$ defines the midchannel streamline so that the suction and pressure corners correspond to $-\eta_s$ and $+\eta_p$, respectively.

With the subscript o designating mid-channel streamline conditions, we have:

$$U_{exo} = \text{constant} = U_{eo} \sin \phi,$$

where $\phi = \arctg (U_{ex}/U_{ey})$.

Also,

$$U_{eyo} = \int_0^S \psi_2(\sigma) d\sigma + U_{eyo1} = U_{eyo1} - (\Delta U_{ey}/2) (1 - c\phi s(\pi\sigma/ST)).$$

Thus,

$$U_{eo} = (U_{exo}^2 + U_{eyo}^2)^{1/2} = \psi_1(\sigma)$$

and

$$U_e = U_{eo} - \frac{\pi \Delta U_{ey}}{2ST} \sin \frac{\pi \sigma}{ST} \eta. \quad (1)$$

The expression for the velocity gradient is, therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \sigma} = & - \Delta U_{ey} \left[2\pi \sin \phi \sin \left(\frac{\pi \sigma}{ST} \right) \left\{ U_{ey1} + \Delta U_{ey} \left[c\phi s \left(\frac{\pi \sigma}{ST} \right) - 1 \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{\pi}{ST} \right)^2 c\phi s \left(\frac{\pi \sigma}{ST} \right) \eta \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

If interpolation of velocity data points is chosen, the expression for the free stream velocity and its first derivative in the channel is:

$$U_e = C1 + C2 X + C3 X^2 + C4 X^3 + C5 X^4 \quad (1')$$

and

$$\frac{dU_e}{dx} = C2 + 2C3 X + 3C4 X^2 + 4C5 X^3. \quad (2')$$

2. CALCULATION OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL BOUNDARY LAYER MOMENTUM THICKNESS

The two-dimensional flow boundary layer momentum thickness used in the evaluation of the shape factor H12 and, therefore, of β and n , is obtained from Truckenbrodt's quadrature (3). The expression for the two-dimensional boundary layer momentum thickness, δ_2 , is:

$$\delta_2(\sigma) = \left(\frac{U_e}{U_o} \right)^{-3} \left[ST^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{C_f}{2} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \int_0^\sigma \left(\frac{U_e}{U_o} \right)^{\frac{3+2}{n}} d\sigma \right]^{\frac{n}{n+1}}. \quad (3)$$

In this equation, $n = 6$.

The shape factor, H12, is obtained from Garner's equation (3):

$$\left(\frac{U_e \delta_2}{v} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \delta_2 \frac{dH12}{d\sigma} = -e^{5(H12-1.4)} \left(\left(\frac{U_e \delta_2}{v} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \frac{\delta_2}{U_e} \frac{dU_e}{d\sigma} + .0135 (H12-1.4) \right). \quad (4)$$

The boundary layer velocity profile power law exponent, n , is directly obtained from

$$H12 = \frac{(2+n)}{n}$$

With the assumption (1) that the ratio of the three-dimensional corner boundary layer extent σ to the two-dimensional boundary layer thickness δ_2 is approximately equal to 2, β is obtained from

$$2 = \left(\frac{\beta(n+1)(n+2)}{\left(\frac{2n\beta}{\beta+1} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{2n\beta}{\beta+1} + 2 \right)} \right)^{\left(\frac{1+\beta}{\beta-1} \right)}. \quad (5)$$

The friction coefficient, C_f , is obtained from

$$C_f = 0.013 / (U_e \delta_2 / v)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

3. CALCULATION OF CORNER FLOW PARAMETERS

The fact that secondary flows are always generated in the endwall boundary layer precludes using the two-dimensional boundary layer thickness directly derivable from Equation 3 as a basis for the calculation of corner flow parameters. Also, the presence of secondary flows causes the corner boundary layer to be markedly unsymmetrical. Nonetheless, by assuming, in the vicinity of the corner, the boundary layer thickness on the blade pressure and suction sides to be equal to that resulting on the endwall from the presence of secondary flows, the three-dimensional corner boundary layer becomes symmetrical. The calculation of the interference displacement thickness in the corner conducted according to the procedure developed in Reference 1, yields a value of this parameter which may be considered as an upper limit. According to Reference 1, this upper limit will lead to a conservative value of the fillet radius likely to prevent separation in the corner.

The qualitative nature of the results sought confers a particular interest on the method used by P. Suter to calculate the corner momentum thickness in Reference 2. Figure 3 shows that the development of the corner momentum thickness along the blade pressure and suction sides is virtually independent of the presence of secondary flows generated in the channel. This remark affords a significant simplification in the calculation of the interference displacement thickness since the parameters of the turbulent endwall boundary layer with secondary flow in the vicinity of the corner may be evaluated from a linear, first order differential equation,

$$\frac{\partial \delta_{2c}}{\partial \sigma} M_1 + \frac{\partial U_e}{U_e \partial \sigma} \delta_{2c} (2 + M_2) = C_f, \quad (6)$$

instead of a system of two non-linear partial differential equations, Reference 2

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial X} (U_{ex}^2 \delta_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \left[U_{ex} U_{ey} (\delta_2 + Dh) \right] + M_{12} \delta_2 \left(U_{ex} \frac{\partial U_{ex}}{\partial X} + U_{ey} \frac{\partial U_{ex}}{\partial Y} \right) \\ - B_{11} h U_{ey} \frac{\partial U_{ex}}{\partial Y} = \frac{C_f}{2} U_{ex} U_e \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left[U_{ex} U_{ey} (\delta_2 - B_{21} h) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \left[U_{ey}^2 (\delta_2 + Ah - \frac{Eh^2}{\Delta_2}) \right] + \delta_2^{H12} (U_{ex} \frac{\partial U_{ey}}{\partial X} + U_{ey} \frac{\partial U_{ex}}{\partial Y}) - B_{11} h U_{ey} \frac{\partial U_{ey}}{\partial Y} = \frac{C_f}{2} U_e U_{ey} \left[1 + \frac{m}{(2m+1)(m+1)} \frac{h}{\delta_2} \right]. \quad (7)$$

In solving Equation 6, the parameters M1 and M2, as well as the friction coefficient C_f are considered to vary along the streamline.

The three-dimensional corner boundary layer parameter δ_{2c} obtained from Equation 6 may be defined as the average corner momentum thickness at a particular location along the corner. The definitions and hypotheses used in the derivation of Equation 6 by P. Suter directly yield the result that X_c , the coordinate of the intersection of the corner bisector with the corner boundary layer surface, may be expressed as

$$X_c = \delta_{2c}/M3.$$

The thickness and the momentum thickness of the endwall boundary layer with secondary flow, in the corner, can, in turn (From Reference 1) be written:

$$\epsilon_0 = 2^{\frac{-1}{1+\beta}} X_c$$

and

$$\delta_2 = \epsilon_0 (H12 - 1)/(H12 (H12 + 1)). \quad (8)$$

According to Reference 1, the interference displacement thickness, δ_3 , is:

$$\delta_3 = \left\{ X_c^2 - \frac{2n^2 \beta}{(n+1)[\beta(2n+1)+1]} \frac{X_c}{n^\beta} \epsilon_0^{\frac{-1}{n}} \delta^{\frac{-1}{n\beta}} + \frac{2 \beta \epsilon_0 \delta^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}{(\beta-1)(n+1)} \left(\delta^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} - X_c^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} \right) + \frac{\epsilon_0^2}{2n+1} - \frac{2\epsilon_0 \delta}{n+1} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (9)$$

4. DETERMINATION OF FILLET RADIUS LIKELY TO PREVENT CORNER FLOW SEPARATION

As explained in Reference 1, the maximum value of δ_3 along the suction or pressure corner is used directly to determine the fillet radius likely to prevent corner flow separation. For this purpose, Figure 5 reproduced from Reference 1 is used. The procedure may be described:

- (a) For the Reynolds number applicable to the channel flow under consideration, obtain directly from Figure 4 a "safe" value of the maximum corner interference displacement thickness. For $Re = 10^6$, for instance, δ_3/L could be chosen between .007 and .01.
- (b) From the maximum value of δ_3 calculated from Equation 9 and the "safe" value of δ_3 chosen in (a), estimate the percent decrease in δ_3 which will prevent corner flow separation.
- (c) Use the desired percent decrease obtained in (b) to estimate from Figure 5 the desirable fillet radius to be provided in the corner from the channel entrance to the location of maximum δ_3 .

5. REMARKS CONCERNING THE CALCULATION OF H12, β , AND EU

The average value of the Euler number,

$$\text{AVEU} = \frac{\int_0^{\text{XMN}} \text{EU} dx}{\int_0^{\text{XMN}} dx}$$

where

$$\text{EU} = \frac{-L}{U_0^2} \frac{dP}{dx},$$

is calculated along the mid-channel streamline, XMN, the upper limit of the integral, is the value of X at which the minimum value of the mid-channel free stream velocity occurs.

On an airfoil or in a constant pressure gradient diffuser, entire separation of the flow takes place when $\text{AVEU} = -.25$. This is not necessarily so in the general case of an axial-flow compressor stator channel where values of $\text{AVEU} < -.25$ have been obtained without flow separation. It would be expected that values of $\text{AVEU} < -.25$ could occur far downstream, in the neighborhood of $X = X_{MN}$, and that calculation of corner flow parameters could be continued from this point on, assuming no flow separation. Likewise, the validity of the results displayed in Figure 4 would hold and the limit value of $-.25$ could be used in estimating the fillet radius from Figure 5.

H_{12} and, therefore, n are calculated for the main flow along the pressure and suction corners. The preceding comments on the limit values of AVEU apply to H_{12} since it is also a separation parameter. Boundary layer separation occurs on an airfoil when $1.8 < H_{12} < 2.2$. For values of $H_{12} = 1.74$ and above, Equation 5 yields values of $\beta = 1$ and $\beta < 1$ when $\delta/\epsilon_0 = 2$. Since β cannot be < 1 , Reference 1, δ/ϵ_0 must be allowed to assume values > 2 . Figure 6 shows the variations of H_{12} and δ/ϵ_0 along the pressure corner for the example chosen in this report.

It must be noted that the variation of δ/ϵ_0 is to be interpreted as an average value of this parameter between the entrance plane and the value of X at which the maximum value of H_{12} occurs. In Figure 6, the peak value of δ/ϵ_0 is, in fact, the minimum value which δ/ϵ_0 may assume for the associated value of H_{12} (Reference 1). Consideration of the experimental values obtained for β , δ/ϵ_0 , and n in the case of a mildly adverse pressure gradient (Reference 1) makes the assumption that β is very near 1 for the strongly adverse pressure gradients prevailing in compressor stator channels quite reasonable.

SECTION III

NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

The numerical data used in this example was obtained from Technical Report AFAPL-TR-76-92 and generated with a single stage axial-flow compressor operating at 100% speed near peak efficiency. The data describes average values of entrance and exit flow parameters of the stator channel and its physical dimensions. In addition, the main flow velocity profile along the suction and pressure side corners was scaled from data calculated by the three-dimensional computer program "NANCY 1.0" of AiResearch Manufacturing Company of Arizona.

Listed below are the average values of the velocity at entrance and exit planes and the physical dimensions of the channel.

Channel width	2.54 cm.	1 in.
Channel length	6.35 cm.	2.5 in.
Reynolds number		10^6
Meridional Velocity	204.52 m/s	671. ft/sec
Initial Tangential Velocity	253.18 m/s	831. ft/sec
Exit Tangential Velocity	9.4 m/s	30.82 ft/sec
Initial Momentum Thickness	.0038 cm.	0.0015 in.
Initial H12		1.47

The results of corner flow boundary layer parameters calculation as performed by the computer program listed in the Appendix are presented in Figures 7 through 17. From these results, the evaluation of the corner fillet radius is easily performed. For the pressure corner, for instance, the maximum value of δ_3/L , which occurs at $S/L = .836$ in., is .037 (Figure 16). It is seen that, from Figure 4, for $RE = 10^6$, a safe value of δ_3/L may be taken as 0.007, so that the percent decrease in δ_3/L sought is 81.2%. Figure 5 is then used, in conjunction with the average Euler

number, in this case equal to -.246, to find the value of the fillet radius, which is 0.22 in. Similarly, for the suction side, Figure 17, indicates that the maximum value of δ_3/L is .04083, occurring at the trailing edge.

The desired decrease in δ_3/L sought is 82.86%, which, in conjunction with an average Euler number of -.246 yields a fillet radius of 0.28 in.

1. REMARKS

The discussion presented in the chapter CONCLUSION of Reference 1 applies directly to the contents of this report. This is particularly true for the considerations governing the fillet radius profile along the corner.

APPENDIX C NUMERICAL METHODS (PROGRAM FILLET)

This program involves the solution of three linear, first order partial differential equations. These equations (3, 4, and 6) are integrated using a fourth order Runge-Kutta method. The parameter β of the power law velocity is obtained from Equation 5, using a polynomial approximation.

1. PROGRAM STRUCTURE

This program consists of a main program and four subroutines.

(1) Main Program:

(a) Calculates the free stream velocity and velocity gradient along a streamline.

(b) Calculates simultaneously the friction coefficient, endwall momentum displacement thickness form coefficient $H12$, and corner momentum displacement thickness.

(2) Subroutines:

(a) Subroutines "POLYNO" and "LINEQ" use a polynomial approximation to calculate the free stream velocity and the velocity gradient along the suction and pressure corners.

(b) Subroutine "INTICK" calculates the corner interference displacement thickness.

(c) Subroutine "FILLET" calculates the optimum fillet radius along the suction and pressure corners.

(d) Subroutine "AVEREUL" calculates the coordinates of WSX minimum used in the calculation of the Euler number.

2. PROGRAM AND SUBPROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Main Program

<u>Calculation</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>First Card</u>
Determine free stream velocity	1	103, 115
Determine free stream velocity gradient	2	111, 118
Calculate $\int_{\sigma}^0 (U_e/U_o)^{3.333} d\sigma$ using Simpson's numerical integration method		149
Determine 2-D boundary layer thickness using Truckenbrodt's quadrature	3	175
Calculate shape factor H12	4	198
Calculate corner boundary layer momentum thickness	6	216
Calculate turbulent 3-D endwall momentum thickness	8	220

Subroutine INTICK

<u>Calculation</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>First Card</u>
Determine interference displacement thickness	9	5

Subroutines POLYNO and LINEQ

Calculation

Calculate $M + 1$ coefficients of polynomial of order n used in the calculation of WSX and DWSX.

Subroutine FILLET

Calculation

Calculate optimum corner fillet radius.

Subroutine AVEREUL

Calculation

Calculate minimum value of WSX and X
at which this minimum occurs.

3. FORTRAN NOMENCLATURE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
ALPHA	Supplementary angle of dihedral
AVEU	Average value of Euler number
BETA	Parameter governing the inclination of isovels to the wall
C, CM	Velocity polynomial coefficients
CBL	Coordinate of intersection of bisector with corner boundary layer surface
CFX	Skin friction coefficient
CFX1	CFX at $X + \text{DELX}/2$
CFX2	CFX at $X + \text{DELX}$
CONSW	X component of free stream velocity along mid-channel streamline
DEL	Extent of three-dimensional corner flow
DELPRT	δ/ϵ_0
DELX	Incremental step along X
DEL2X	Boundary layer momentum thickness from Truckenbrodt's quadrature
DEL2XS	Endwall boundary layer momentum thickness from Suter's hypothesis
DEL2X1	DEL2X at $X + \text{DELX}/2$
DEL2X2	DEL2X at $X + \text{DELX}$
DEL3	Corner interference displacement thickness
DEL3MAX	Maximum value of DEL3

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
DEL3X	Corner boundary layer momentum thickness
DEWY	Channel entrance and exit tangential velocity difference
DWSX, DWSXM	Free stream velocity gradient
EPSO	Endwall boundary layer thickness
ETNA	Distance from stator mid-channel endwall streamline
EULE	Euler number
EUM	Average value of Euler number
EXN	Inverse exponent in power law for primary velocity profile
H12	Form factor
NDA	Corner interference displacement area
PERCNT	Percent decrease in DEL3MAX required to prevent corner flow separation
RAFIL	Value of corner fillet radius required to obtain percent decrease in DEL3MAX
SIBX	Sine of angle measuring direction of free stream velocity W.R.T. Y axis
SIGM	X values for VEL
ST	Length of channel measured along mid streamline
VEL	Free stream velocity input data
WSX	Free stream velocity
WSX0	Total velocity at channel entrance
WSXØ	WSX initial value
WY1	Tangential velocity at channel entrance
X	Distance along streamline
YMIT, YMIN	Coordinates of WSX minimum

4. INPUT DATA

Three input data formats are used: alphanumeric, integer, and real. Each record, or card, contains only one type of data, and normal FORTRAN convention indicates which are the integer quantities. The alphanumeric format is used for the title cards and consists of eighty characters starting in the first column. The integers are entered in fields of four characters with up to twenty numbers per card. No decimal point may be used and the number should be right justified within the allocated field. The real numbers are entered in fields of twelve, with up to six numbers per card and a decimal point should be entered to ensure correct interpretation of the data. The first field on each card begins in column 1.

In the following chart, one line corresponds to one card, except where it has been necessary to use two lines to complete the description of one card.

CARD 1: TITLE

CARD 2: XØ, XS, ALPHA, WSXØ, WSXØ, DEL2X1

CARD 3: DEL2X2, DEL2Ø, H12, ST, WSFF

CARD 4: NØP, NØD, N, M, M1, L

CARD 5: WY1, DEWY, CØNSW, ETNA, DEL3X

CARD 6: VEL(K), SIGM(K)} This card occurs M times

CARD 7: VELM(K), SIGM(K)} This card occurs M1 times

5. DEFINITION OF INPUT DATA ITEMS

TITLE	Alphanumeric title for job. Up to eighty characters may be used starting in column 1.
XØ	Initial value of left hand boundary used in subroutine "AVREUL".
XS	Initial value of independent variable "X" along a given streamline.

ALPHA	Supplementary angle of dihedral (Reference 1).
WSXØ	Initial value of WSX.
WSX0	Total velocity at channel entrance.
DEL2X1	DEL2X at X + DELX/2.
DEL2X2	DEL2X at X + DELX
DEL2Ø	Initial endwall boundary layer momentum thickness from Suter's hypothesis (see note).
H12	Form factor.
ST	Length of channel measured along mid streamline.
WSFF	Channel exit free stream velocity.
NØP	If NØP = 0, Suter's equation 1 is used to calculate the free stream velocities along the mid-channel and suction or pressure corner streamlines, using the following decimal variables: WY1, DEWY, CØNSW, ETNA. If NØP ≠ 0, a polynomial, 1', is used to calculate the non-dimensional free stream velocities along the mid-channel and suction or pressure corner streamlines from the experimental data entered on input data cards 6 and 7.
NØD	If NØD = 0, all computed data is listed. If NØD ≠ 0, only DEL3MAX, EUM, PERCNT, and RAFIL are listed.
N	Integer variable giving iteration interval.
M	Number of velocity data points along corner streamline.
M1	Number of velocity data points along mid-channel streamline.
L	Degree + 1 of polynomial used in the interpolation of velocity data points. Maximum value of L is 10.

WY1	Tangential velocity at channel entrance (non-dimensional).
DEWY	Channel entrance and exit tangential velocity difference (non-dimensional).
C0NSW	X component of free stream velocity along mid-channel streamline (non-dimensional).
ETNA	Distance from stator mid-channel endwall streamline (dimensionless).
DEL3X	Initial corner boundary layer momentum thickness (see note).
VEL(K)	Corner free stream velocity data input. The maximum value of K is 100.
SIGM(K)	Distance along streamline.
VELM(K)	Mid-channel free stream velocity.

NOTE: The initial value of the two-dimensional boundary layer momentum thickness is obtained from Falkner's equation (reference pp. 632):

$$\frac{C_f}{2} = \frac{.0065}{(WSX0 * DEL20/v)^{1/6}}$$

with the friction coefficient, C_f , obtained from reference p.p. 600, for the Reynolds number of interest.

In the example given here, $C_f = .0045$, $Re = 10^6$, so that $DEL20 = .00145$.

The initial value of $DEL3X$ is directly obtained from the initial value of $DEL20$, using P. Suter's assumption that, at the channel entrance, the ratio $DEL3X/DEL20 \approx 1.55$.

6. OUTPUT DATA

The printed output consists of two sections. First, the input data is completely listed. Following this are printed the results computed by the program. If $NOD = 0$, the bulk of the calculated data is printed out.

If $NOD \neq 0$, only selected items from the computed data are printed out.

Description of calculated output data:

I. $NOD = 0$.

Are printed in the following order:

The coefficients of the polynomial used in the interpolation of WSX data.

The calculated values of WSX at data points, using curve fit polynomial.

The coefficients of the polynomial used in the interpolation of WSXM from data.

The calculated values of WSXM at data points, using curve fit polynomial.

The minimum value of WSXM along the mid-channel streamline.

The calculated boundary layer parameters: X, WSX, AVEU, H12, DEL2X, DEL3X, DEL2XS, EPSØ, EXN, BETA, DEL3.

The required fillet radius along the corner.

The percent drop in DEL3MAX to prevent separation.

The average value of the Euler number along the mid-channel streamline.

The maximum non-dimensional interference displacement thickness.

II. $NOD \neq 0$

Only the last four items of the preceding list ($NOD = 0$) are printed.

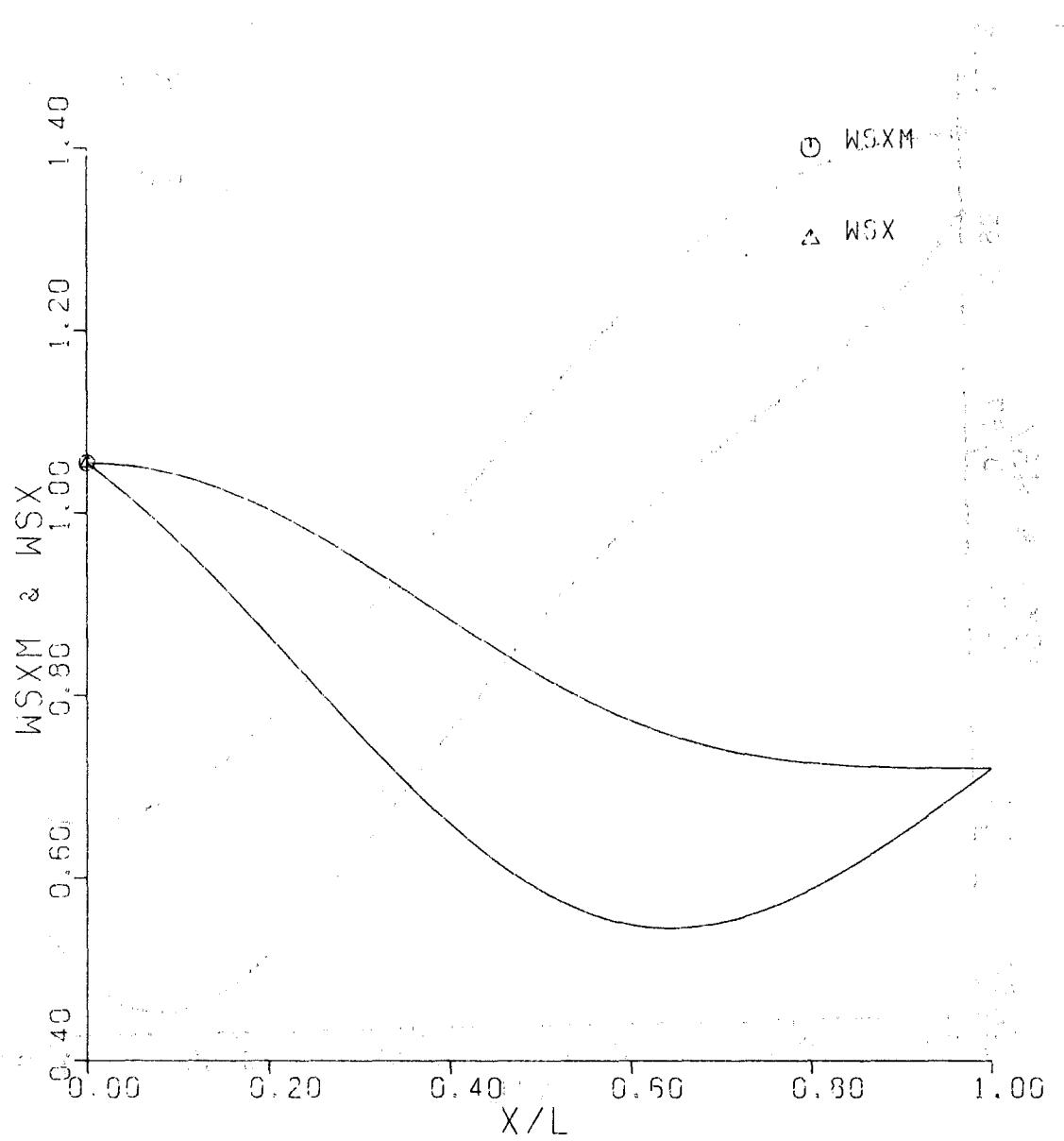


Figure 1. Non-Dimensional Velocity Along Mid-Channel and Pressure Corner Streamlines Assuming Circular Arc Blade

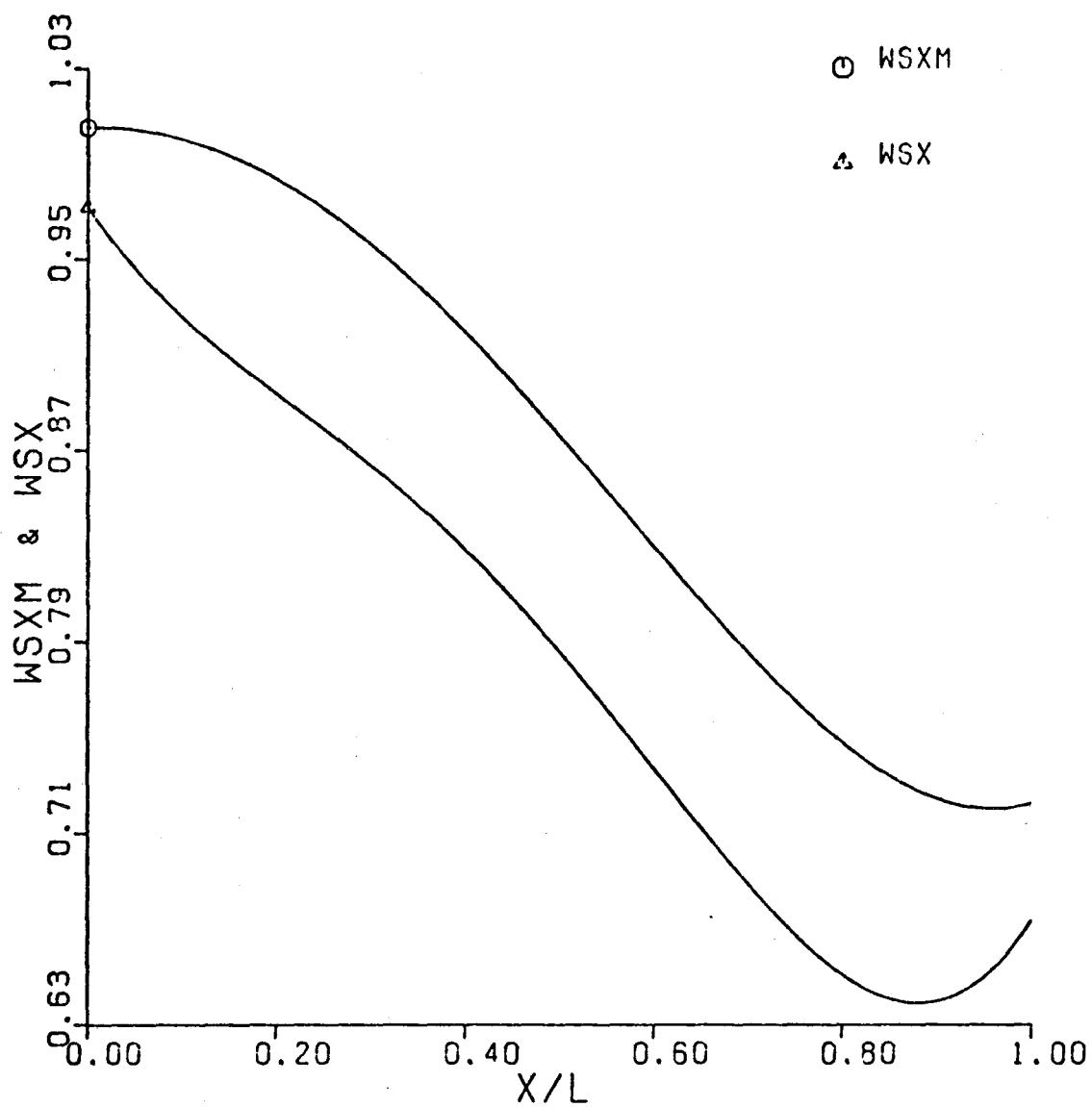


Figure 2. Non-Dimensional Velocity Along Mid-Channel and Pressure Corner Streamlines From Polynomial Interpolation of Data Points

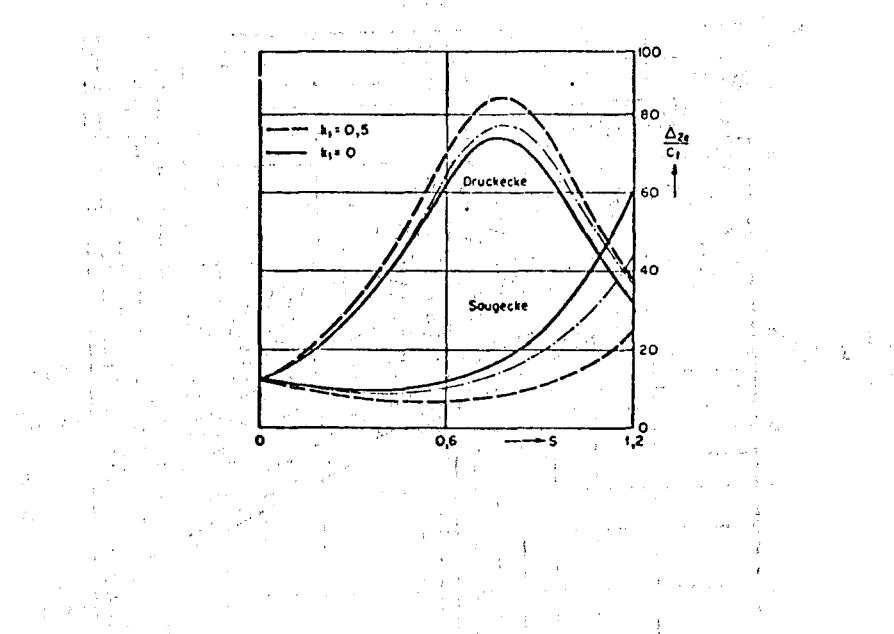


Figure 3. Influence of Endwall Boundary Layer Secondary Flow on the Development of Corner Boundary Layer

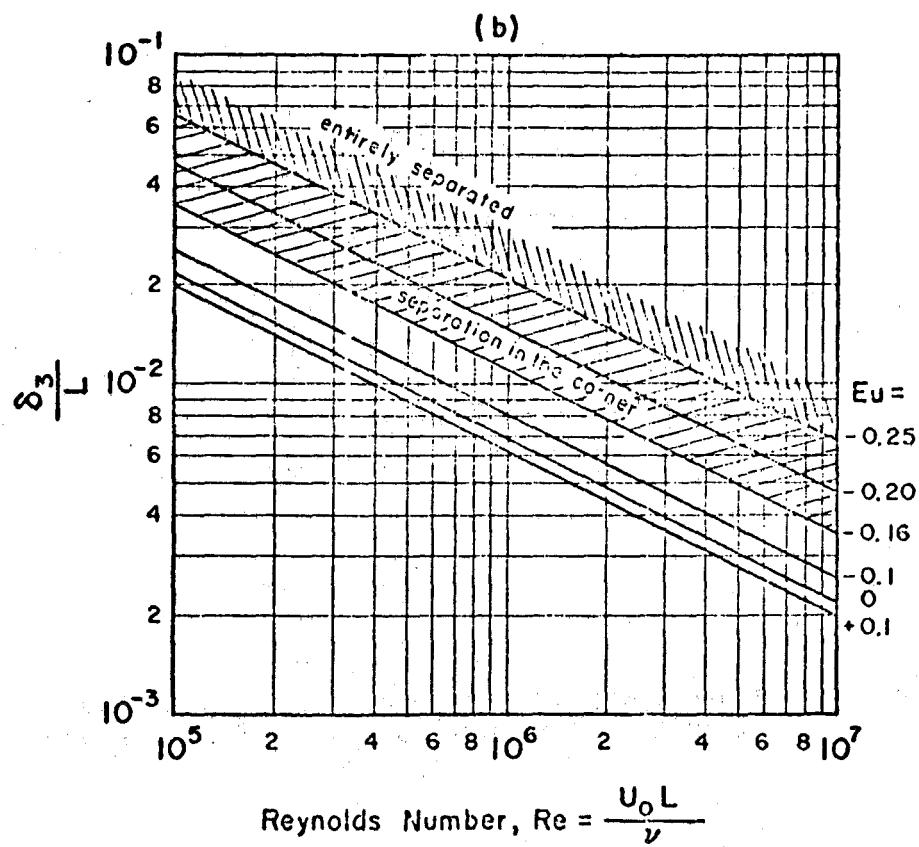


Figure 4. Interference Displacement Thickness of Turbulent Boundary Layer in Convergent or Divergent Flow Along a Corner From (3)

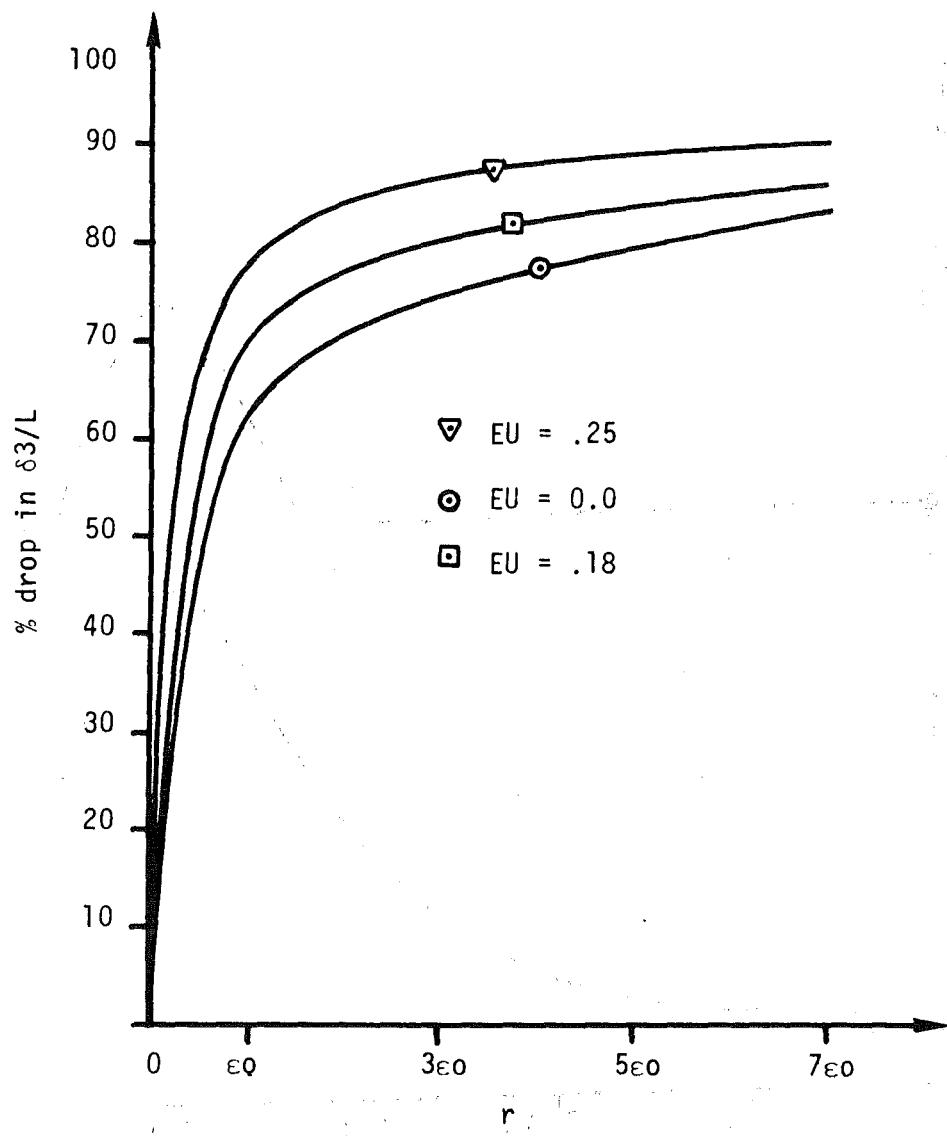


Figure 5. Percentage Drop in Interference Displacement Thickness vs Fillet Radius

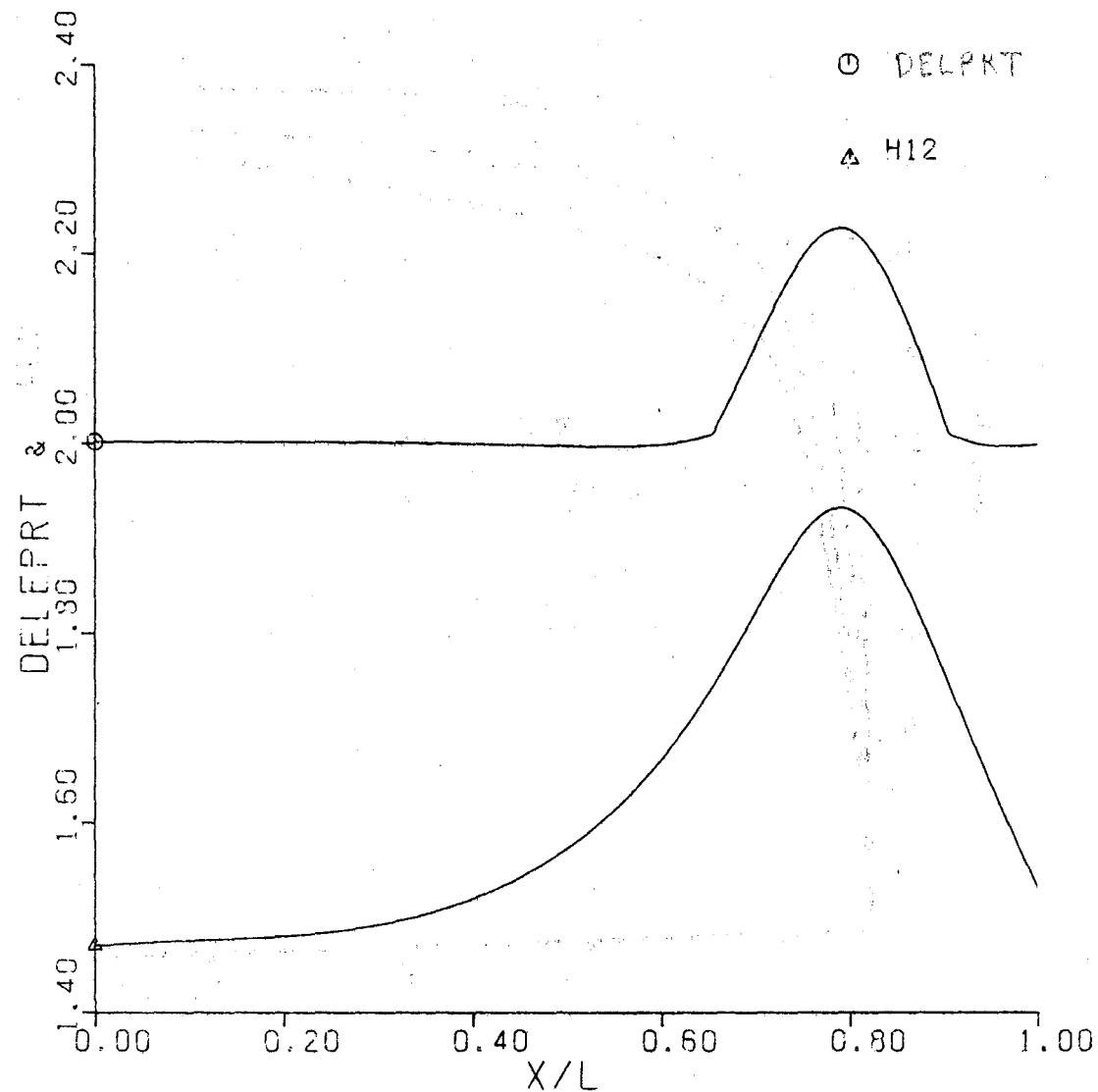


Figure 6. Variation of H12 and δ/ϵ_0 Along the Pressure Corner

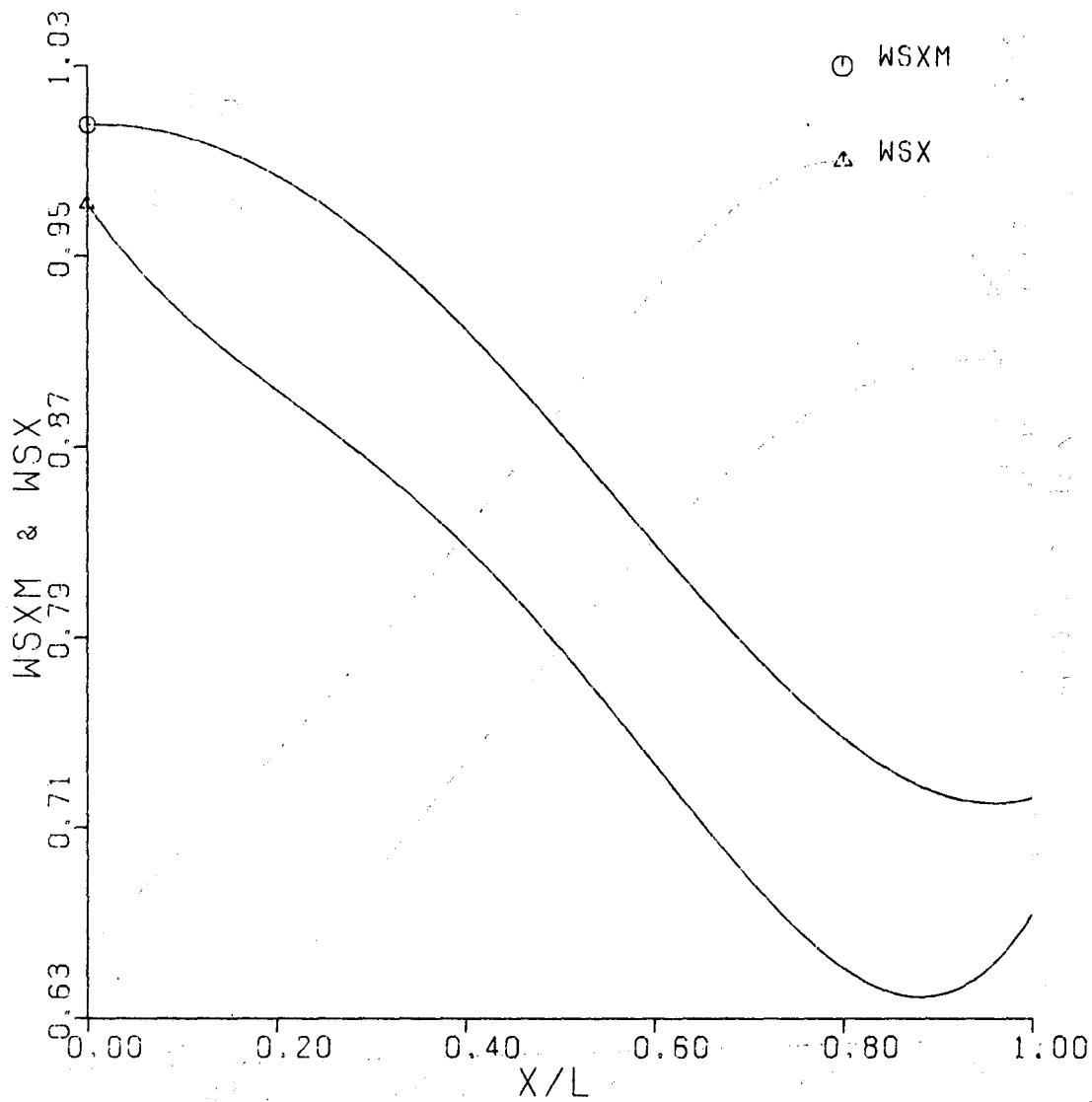


Figure 7. Non-Dimensional Velocity Profile Along Mid-Channel Streamline (WSXM) and Pressure Corner (WSX)

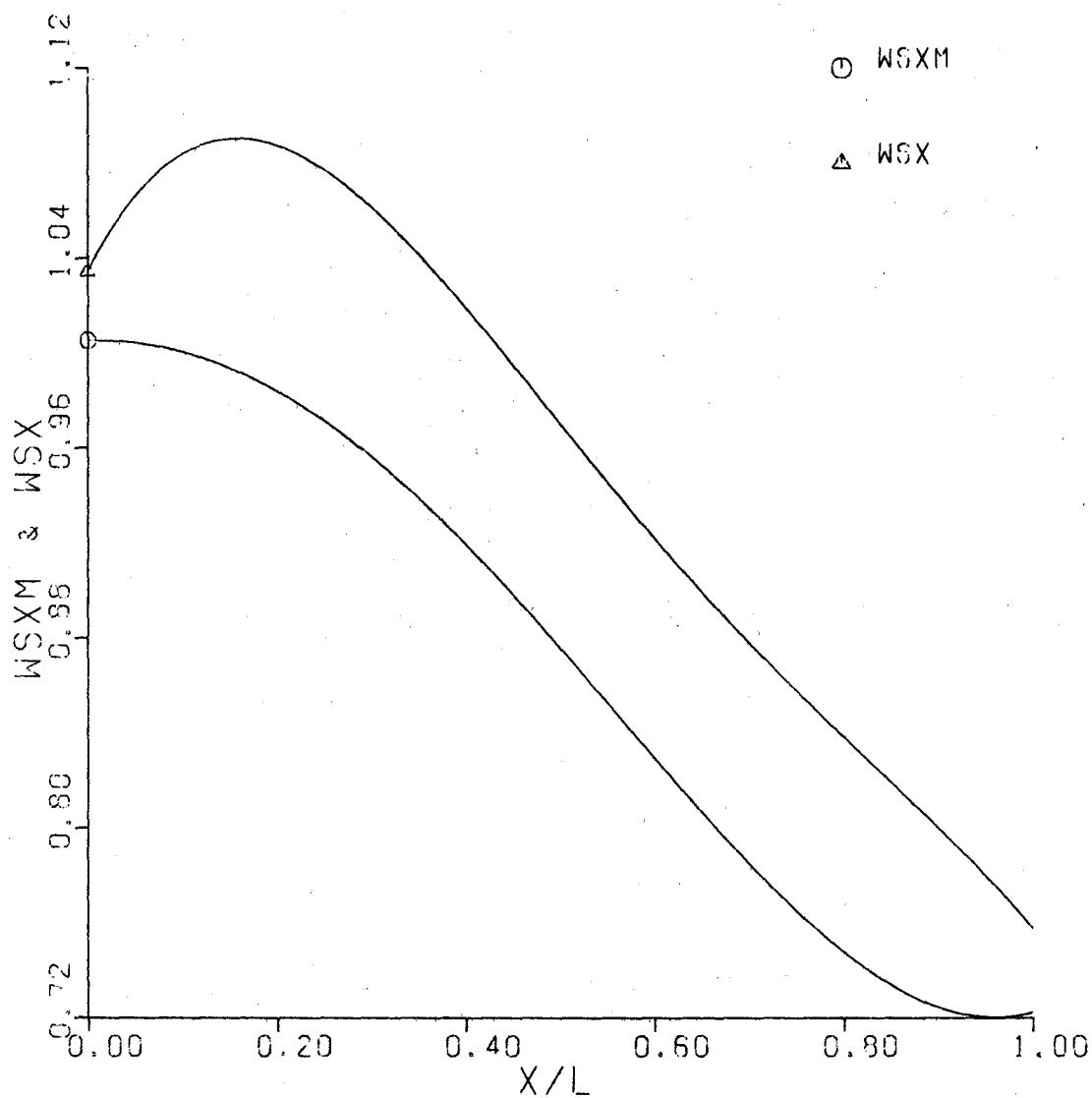


Figure 8. Non-Dimensional Velocity Profile Along Mid-Channel (WSXM) and Suction Corner (WSX) Streamlines

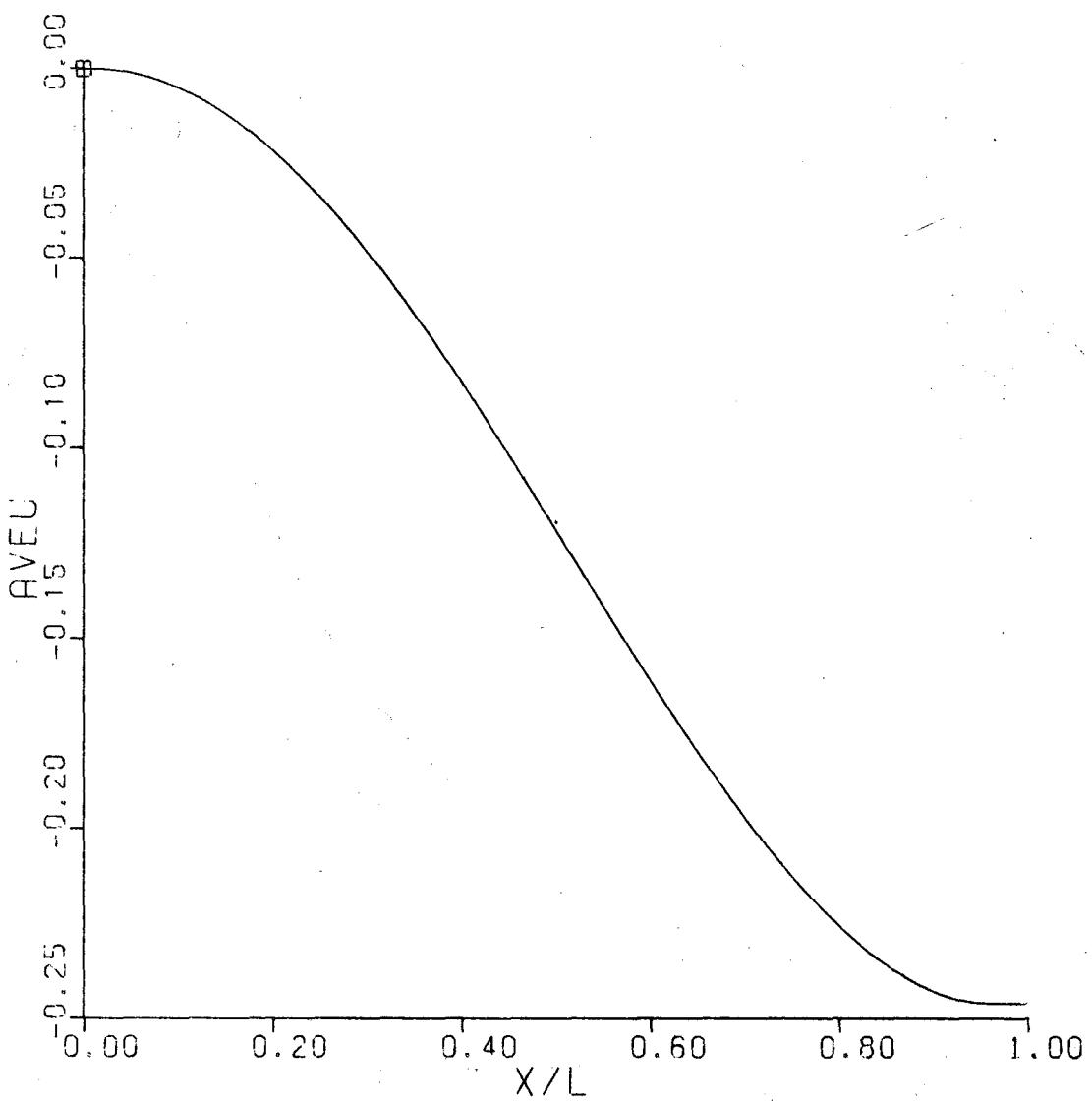


Figure 9. Average Euler Number Calculated Along Mid-Channel Streamline

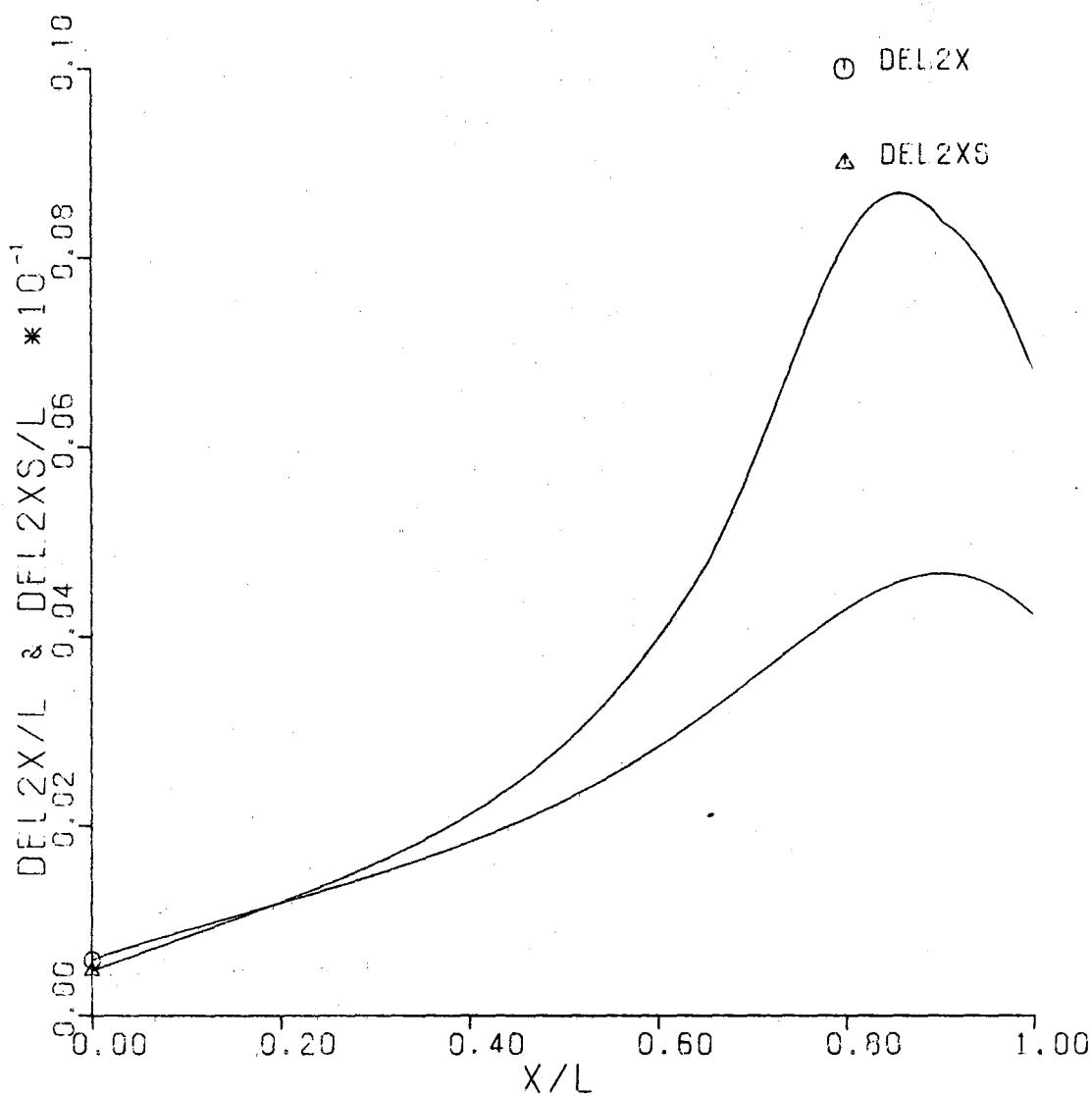


Figure 10. Two-Dimensional (DEL2X) and Three-Dimensional (DEL2XS) Boundary Layer Momentum Thickness Along Pressure Corner

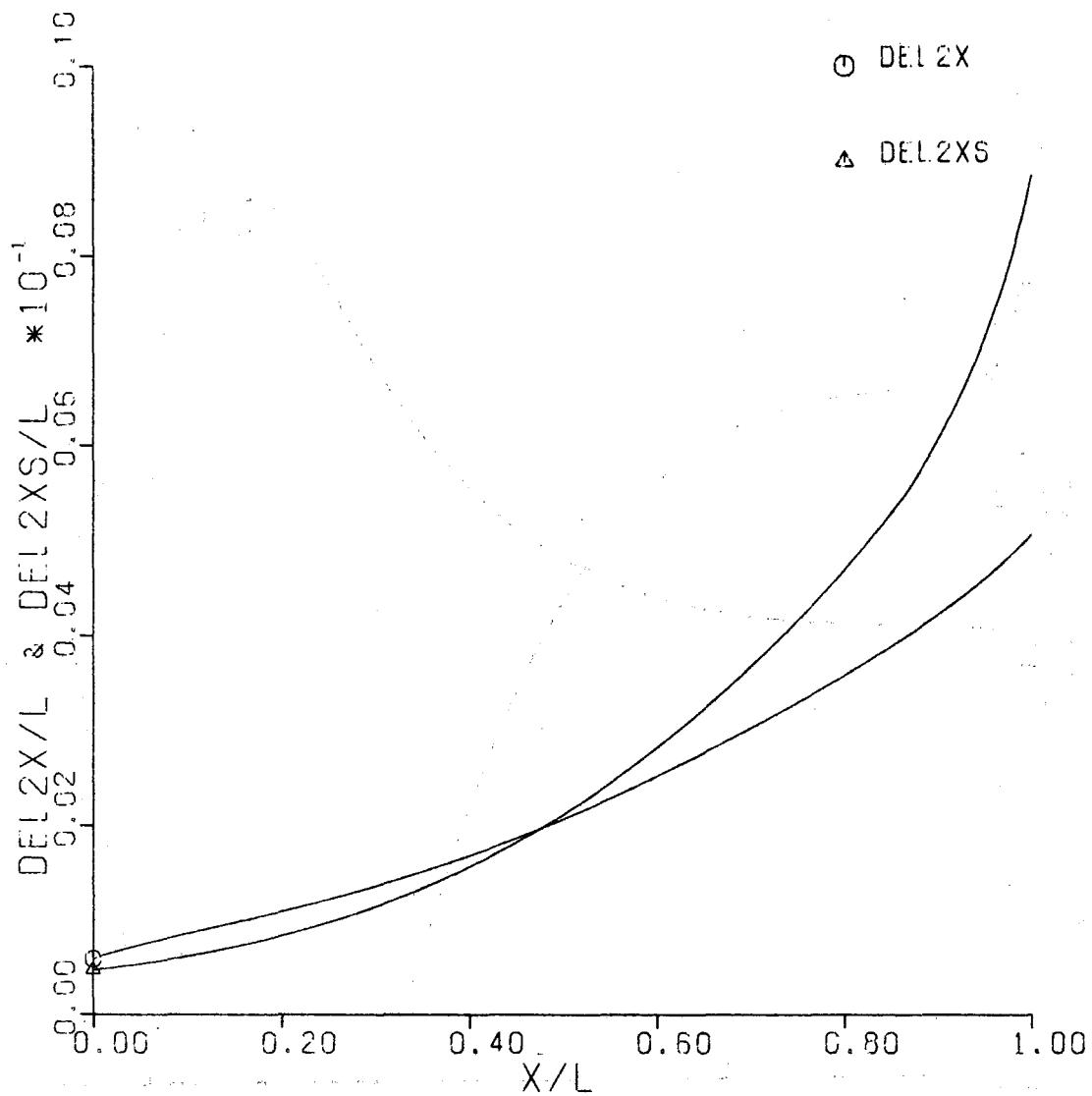
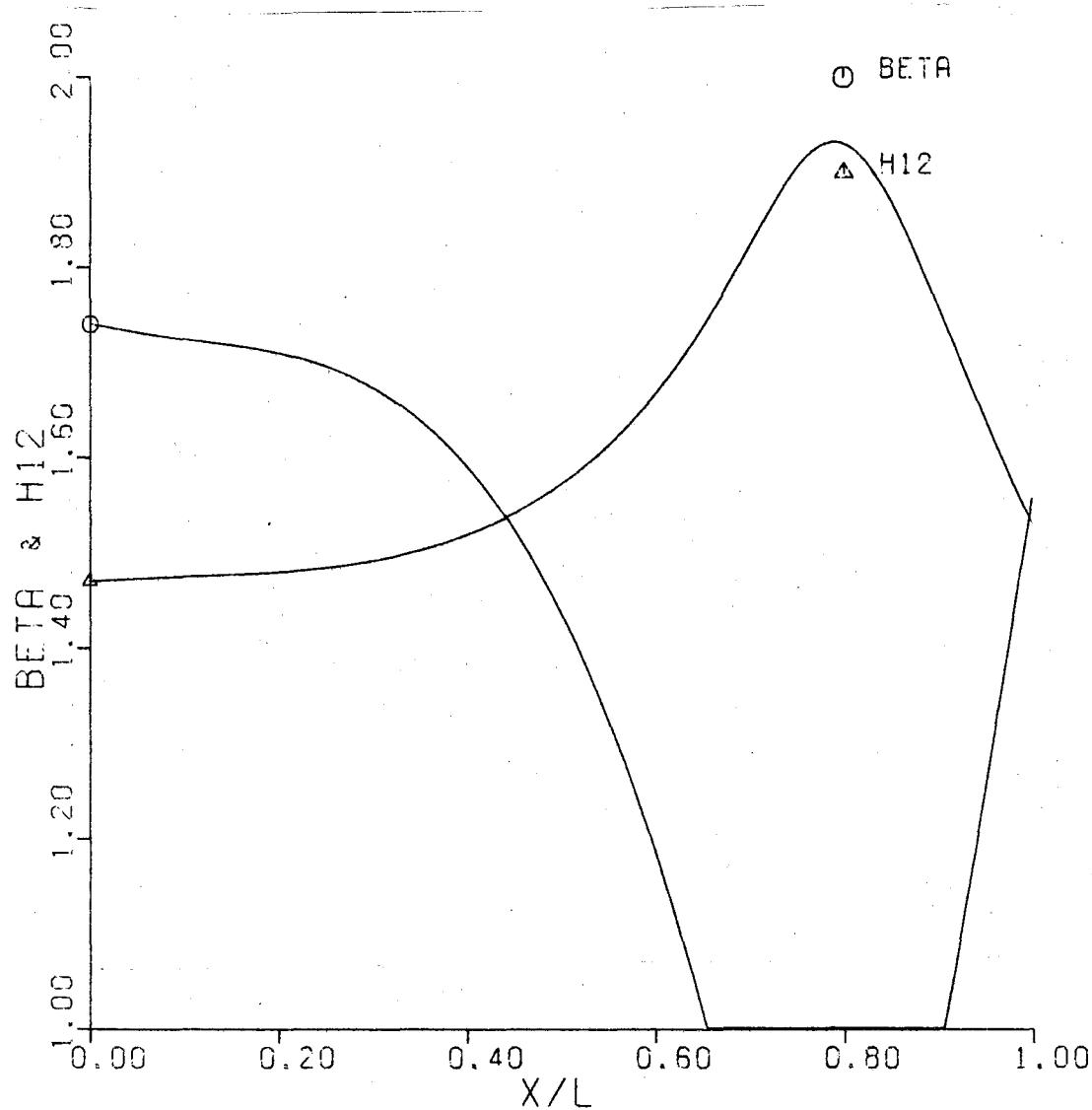


Figure 11. Two-Dimensional (DEL2X) and Three-Dimensional (DEL2XS) Boundary Layer Momentum Thickness Along Suction Corner

Figure 12. Variation of β and H_{12} Along Pressure Corner

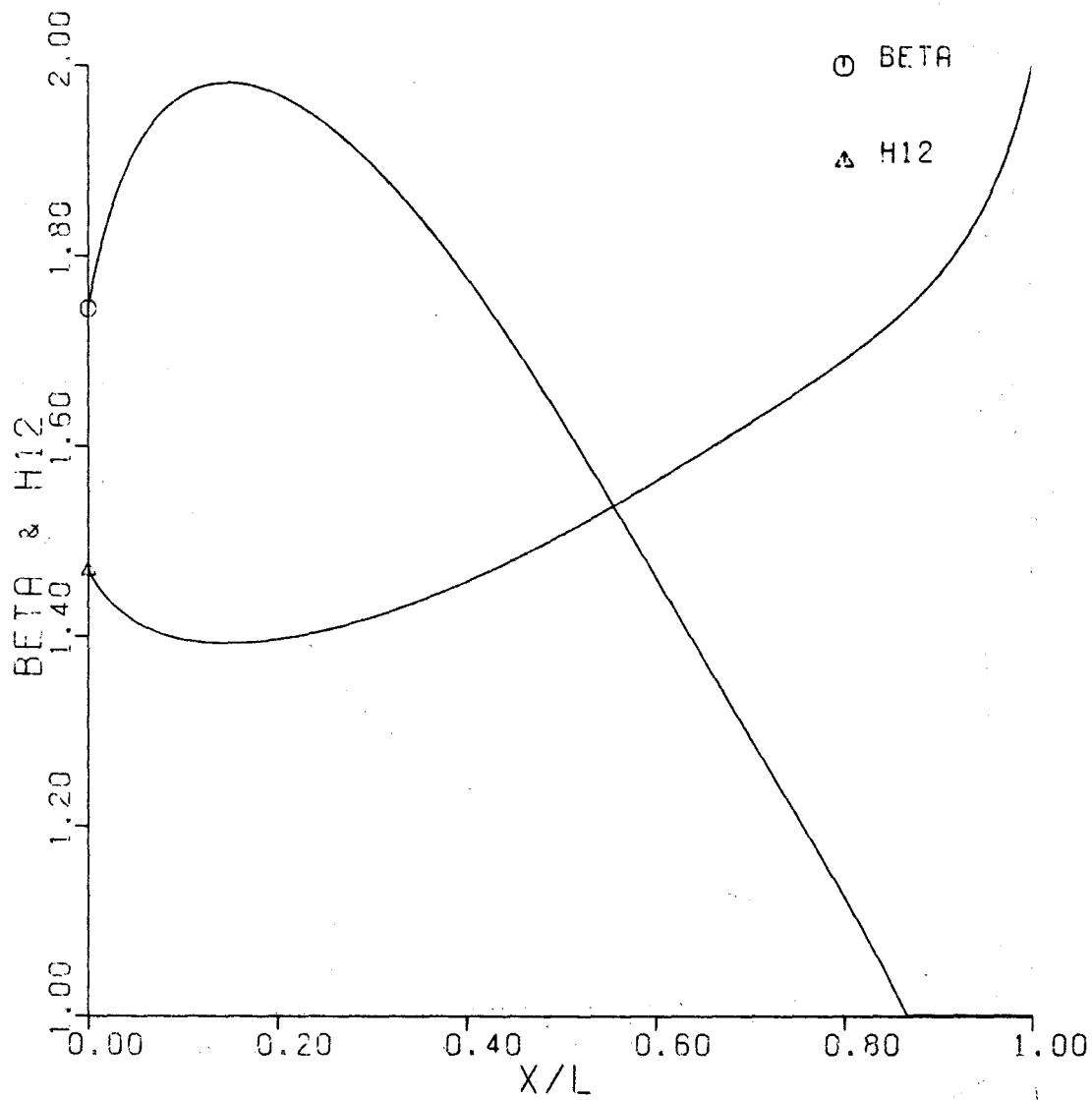


Figure 13. Variation of β and H_{12} Along Suction Corner

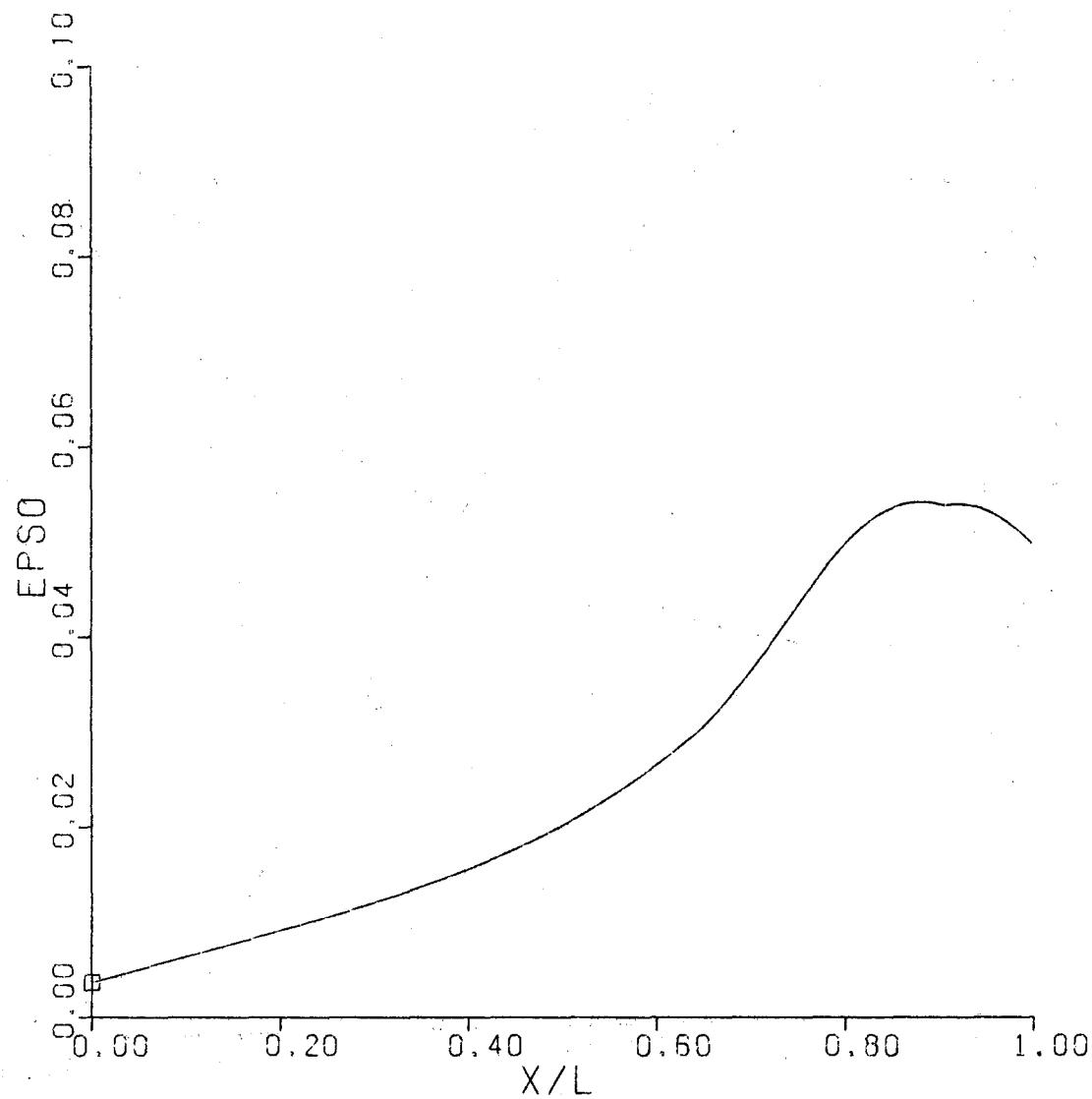


Figure 14. Variation of Endwall Boundary Layer Thickness
Along Pressure Corner

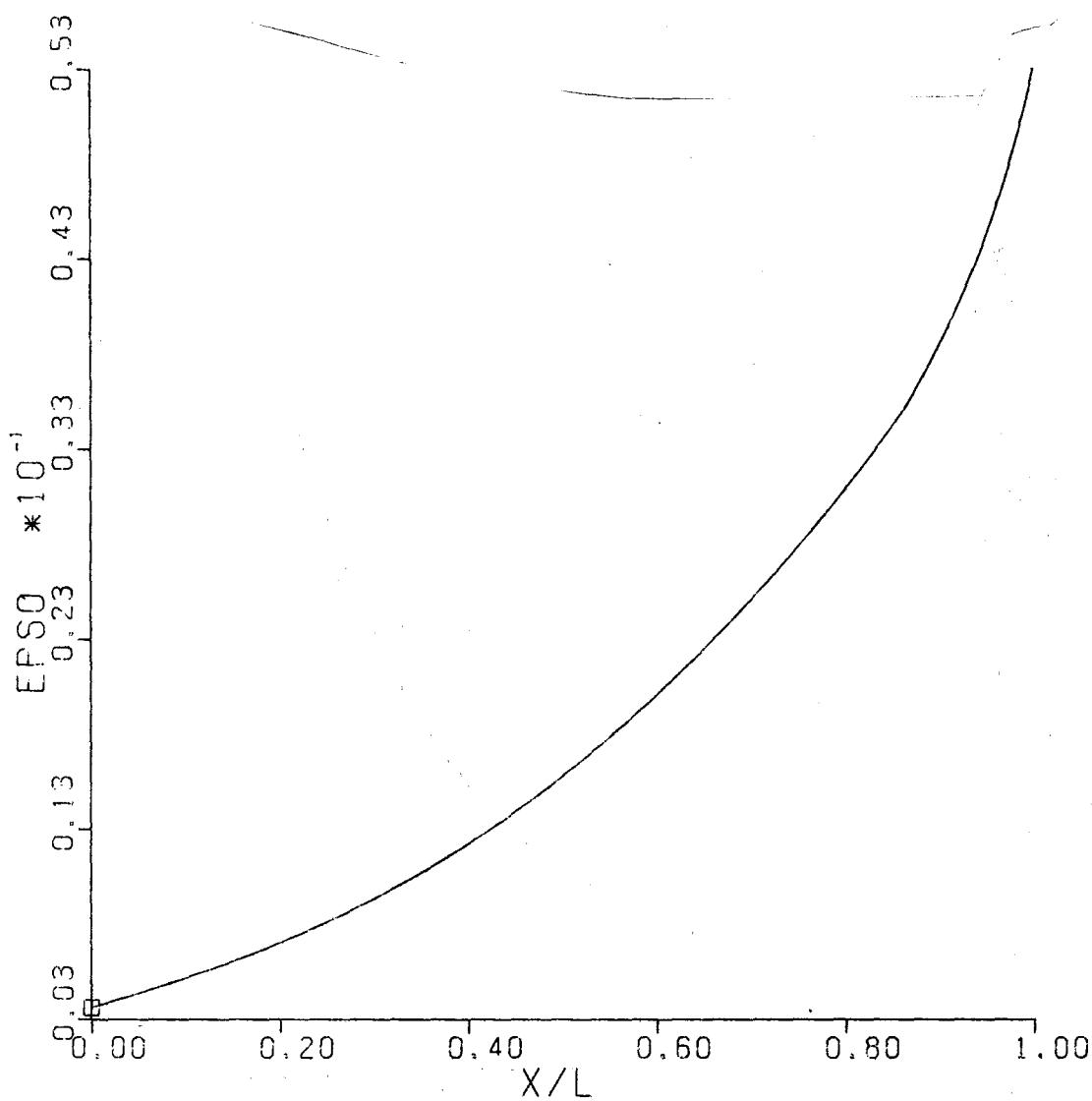


Figure 15. Variation of Endwall Boundary Layer Thickness
 ϵ_0 Along Suction Corner

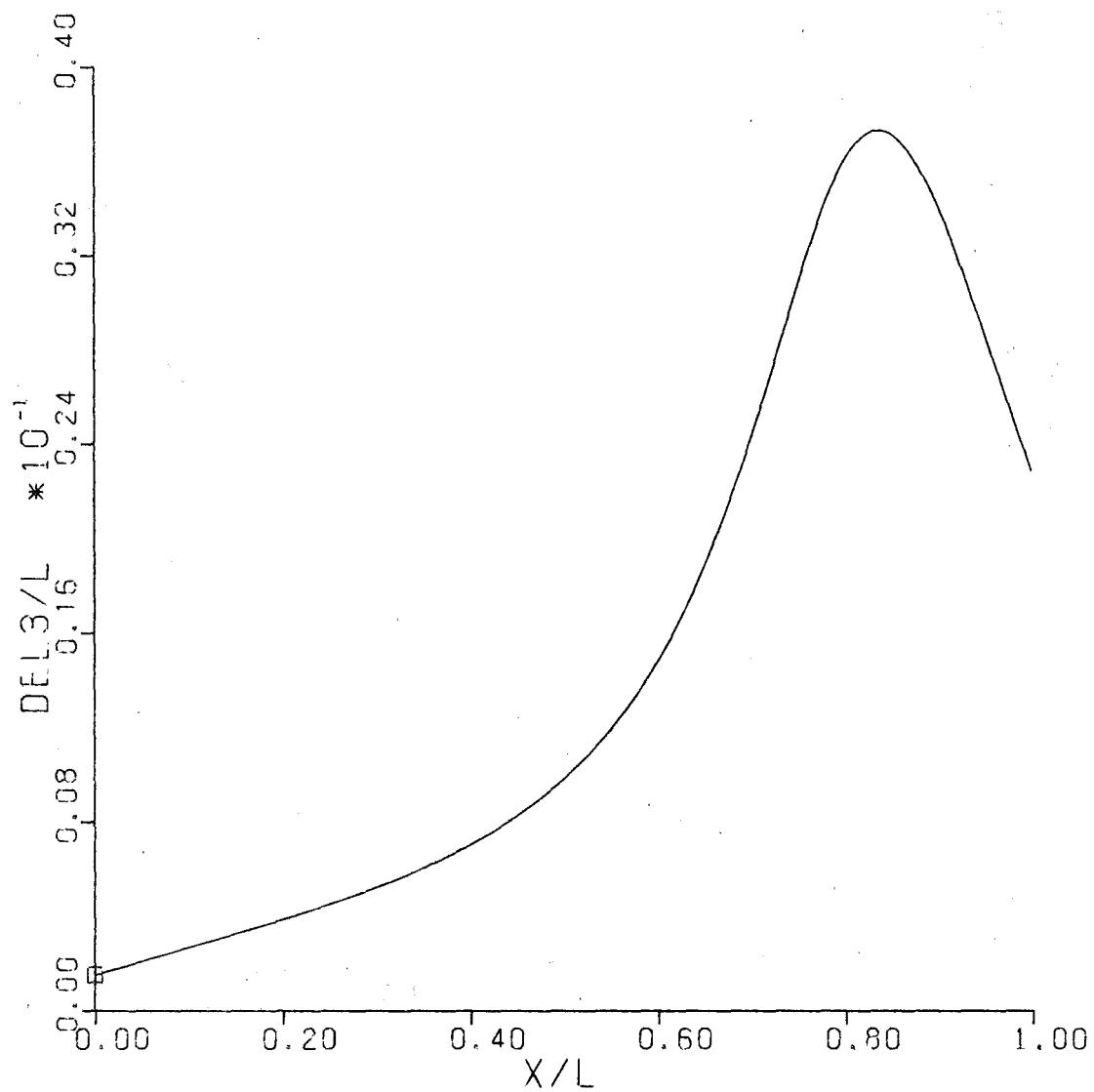


Figure 16. Variation of Corner Interference Displacement Thickness in Pressure Corner.

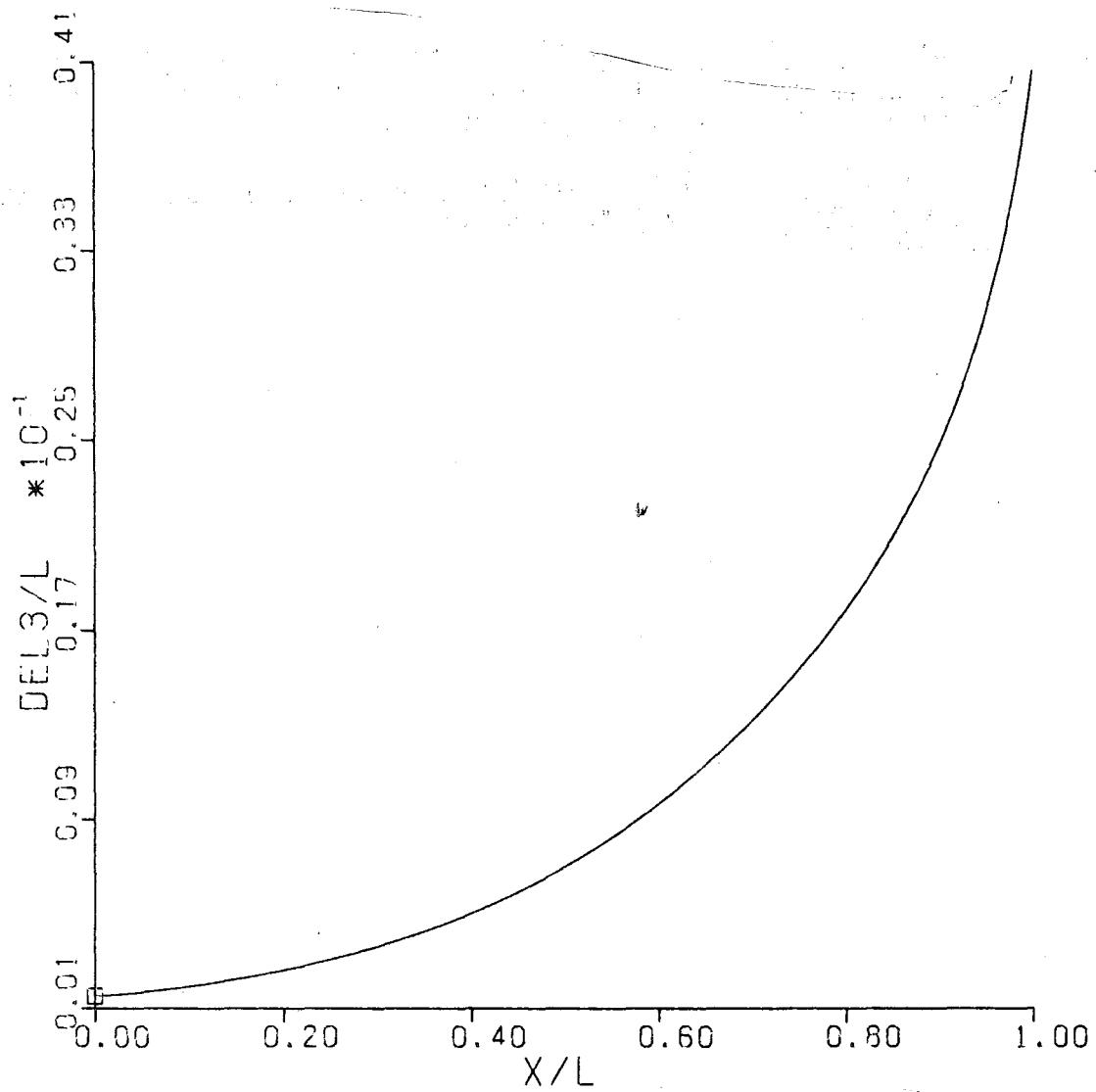


Figure 17. Variation of Corner Interference Displacement Thickness in Suction Corner

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